3.4.5 2030 Commercial Buildings Energy End-Use Carbon Dioxide Emissions Splits, by Fuel Type (Million Metric Tons) (1)

	Natural	Petroleum								
	Gas	Distil.	Resid.	LPG	Oth(2)	Total	Coal	Electricity (3)	Total	Percent
Lighting								200.2	200.2	16.0%
Space Heating	93.5	7.8	5.3		0.7	13.7	5.9	29.4	142.5	11.4%
Ventilation								113.5	113.5	9.1%
Space Cooling	1.9							98.1	99.9	8.0%
Electronics								73.7	73.7	5.9%
Refrigeration								62.4	62.4	5.0%
Water Heating	32.5	1.3				1.3		15.9	49.7	4.0%
Computers								34.4	34.4	2.8%
Cooking	12.4							3.9	16.3	1.3%
Other (4)	33.2	1.0		9.7	3.4	14.2		226.8	274.2	22.0%
Adjust to SEDS (5)	26.1	8.1				8.1		146.9	181.1	14.5%
Total	**199.6**	**18.2**	**5.3**	**9.7**	**4.1**	**37.3**	**5.9**	**1,005.1**	**1,247.8**	100%

Note(s): 1) Emissions assume complete combustion from energy consumption, excluding gas flaring, coal mining, and cement production. Emissions exclude wood since it is assumed that the carbon released from combustion is reabsorbed in a future carbon cycle. 2) Includes kerosene space heating (0.7 MMT) and motor gasoline other uses (3.4 MMT). 3) Excludes electric imports by utilities. 4) Includes commercial service station equipment, ATMs, telecommunications equipment, medical equipment, pumps, emergency electric generators, and manufacturing performed in commercial buildings. 5) Emissions related to a discrepancy between data sources. Energy attributable to the buildings sector, but not directly to specific end uses.

Source(s): EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2011 Early Release, Dec. 2010, Summary Reference Case Tables, Table A2, p. 3-5, Table A4, p. 9-10 and Table A5, p. 11-12 for energy consumption, and Table A18, p. 36 for emissions; EIA, National Energy Modeling System (NEMS) for AEO 2011 Early Release, Dec. 2010; and EIA, Assumptions to the Annual Energy Outlook 2010, May 2010, Table 1.2, p. 12 for carbon coefficients.